chase of works of art by the prizeholders, will be thus allotted:—

		Each.
20 works, of		£10
16	"	15
14	"	20
12	"	25
12	"	40
10	"	50
6	"	60
6	"	70
6	"	80
3	"	100
2	"	150
2	"	200

To these the council propose to add—

198 sets of proofs, in portfolios, of the designs, in outline, illustrative of "The Pilgrim's Progress," the Society's "Cartoons;" "Gertrude of Wyoming;" or "The Castle of Indolence."
307 impressions of "Queen Philippa interceding for the Burgesses of Calais;" not yet finished.
307 lithographs of "St. Cecilia."
30 medals in silver, from the dies already completed, at the option of the prizeholder.
50 statuettes of "Innocence," "Narcissus," or "The Dancing Girl Reposing;" and
20 bronzes, "The Death of Boadicea;" making in the whole 1,021 works of art as prizes.

The total sum appropriated to the purchase and production of works of art, including the cost of the engravings and outlines, is 8,326*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The bronzes will be allotted to the first twenty names drawn consecutively at the close of the general distribution: the statuettes to the next fifty similarly drawn; the medals to the next thirty; and the proof outlines to the following 198. The proof engraving of Queen Philippa will be appropriated to the names standing fiftieth in the list succeeding that of each prizeholder in the general distribution, and of each of those entitled to a set of outlines. The lithographs will be appropriated to the names standing in a similar manner one-hundredth succeeding those above-mentioned, provided such name have not already received a prize to-day. In this case the prize will fall to the next succeeding name. Notice will be sent to the subscribers entitled to the statuettes, proofs, &c., in the course of two days; the other prizeholders will receive intimation of the result by to-night's post.

The council, on the part of the members, offer their warmest thanks to the local honorary secretaries for their continued and zealous assistance. The council were anxious to carry out their intention of presenting some fitting testimonial to those local secretaries who have greatly exerted themselves to advance the objects of the society. They found that the plan adopted as an experiment last year of presenting a porcelain statuette to each secretary who forwarded forty or more subscribers, was too unequal in its application, and they therefore resolved for the present year to offer one of the statuettes to each local secretary who forwarded subscriptions, in addition to his own, to the amount of *one* for every *five hundred* inhabitants of the place for which he acts, or one in every one *thousand*, in places containing twenty thousand inhabitants or upwards, it being understood that this arrangement would not apply to any one sending less than *five* names.

The council are anxious to increase the list of local secretaries by the appointment of gentlemen to that office in towns and dependencies where the society has not, at present, any representative.

The society has admittedly had great effect in directing attention to the arts of design, inducing the public to take an interest in their progress and acquire a knowledge of their principles, and it is thus gradually cultivating public taste and enlarging the sphere of enjoyments, while it provides funds for the assistance of an important profession. To make a knowledge of art general is a sure way to encourage artists and develop talent. When excellence in art is universally understood, appreciated, and called for, it will be found. When we can say in England—as was justly said of the Athenians, by one of their own great writers—"that the common people are the most exquisite judges of whatever in art is graceful, harmonious, or sublime," then shall we have our artists producing works which posterity will not willingly let die. We would have the enjoyments of art not a luxury for the few, but a necessary within the reach of all. The cultivation of a pure taste is not incompatible with rigorous attention to the most mechanical operations of existence. We may strew with bright flowers the banks between which the stream of life runs, not merely without impeding its progress or lessening its usefulness, but with evident and great advantage. Art may give us fine ideas of natural things, a noble turn of thought, most pleasurable and profitable emotions:—

"Who may behold the works of Raphael's hand,
And feel no mountings of the soul within,—
Find not his sphere of intellect expand,
And the creations of the pencil win
His thoughts towards heaven;—to which they are akin!"

Our great corporations, as your council ventured once before to urge, emulating the town-councils of Pisa and Florence in years gone by, should enlist the powers of art to teach as well as adorn, and so aid in developing them. They might thus make some return to posterity for the advantages they received from their predecessors.

The response made by the rising artists of Great Britain to the invitations of the Royal Commission, was most honourable to themselves and to the country, showing the possession of power which by many was scarcely suspected. This is of little avail, however, if no opportunity is to be afforded them of profitably using it. We should not stimulate the student into a new course, and then withhold the promised crown. It will be a national discredit if the art, studied to meet the national call, be not employed for national purposes. The new Palace at Westminster will be a permanent but limited school. Let wealthy public bodies and corporate towns aid in calling into operation the talent which our artists have shown they possess.

As respects the connection of design with manufacture, the wedding of Art to Labour, constantly kept in view and adverted to by your council in their reports, England has not been just to herself, and holds, in consequence, a less distinguished place, as compared with some other nations, than should be the case. Until recently no opportunities have been given to the people to educate the eye, and acquire a knowledge of art: the public buildings have been closed to them,—no accessible collections of works of art provided,—no means of instruction afforded,—and now they are in a degree reproved, by comparison, for an inferiority they had no means of preventing. The door was shut against them, and they are blamed for not having gone in.

Let facilities for the study of fine forms and the cultivation of the arts of design be afforded to our countrymen, and there need be no fear as to the result in coming struggles. Drawing, which is as easy of acquirement as writing, should be taught as a matter of course, even in our national schools; and then the pupils in our schools of design would go there prepared to commence their real work, instead of, as now, ending where they ought to begin. Even in a financial point of view this matter is of great importance,—enormous sums being annually paid by our manufacturers to foreigners for designs, sums which might otherwise be applied to set in action British skill and industry, and further develop the resources and powers of the nation.

The council may be excused for these observations, because of their evident and close connection with the real purpose of the Art-Union of London; and knowing the part this association has already played in extending widely a love of the fine arts, and inducing generally a strong feeling of interest in their advancement, they confidently appeal for earnest co-operation to every friend of progress and lover of his country.

GEORGE GODWIN,
LEWIS POCOCK, } Hon. Secs.

The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, in a few well-chosen sentences, advocating the importance, while attending to the useful, of developing a taste for the beautiful, moved the adoption of the report, and

Professor Donaldson ably seconded it, remarking on the good which had been done by the association.

Mr. Hersee, while he bore witness to the value of the council's services, especially in the introduction of bronzes and statuettes, said he must object to the lowness of the highest prize—200*l.* He thought it ought not to be less than 500*l.*, to serve as an inducement for the production of fine works.

Mr. Godwin said this was necessarily a question on which there were two opinions even in the council. It had been fully considered there, and the majority had come to the decision announced. Any expression of opinion by the meeting would of course have due weight with the council hereafter.

The motion having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. J. J. Scoles proposed that the best thanks of the association be offered to the council for their past exertions and valuable services, which was seconded by Mr. Hersee, and carried unanimously.

Thanks were afterwards voted to the honorary secretaries for their services in promoting the interests of the association. One of them, in replying, reminded the meeting that the association had already expended 140,000*l.* in the purchase and production of works of art, and he concluded with a tribute of praise to Mr. T. S. Watson, B. A., the assistant secretary.

Captain A. Shea, and Mr. A. B. Wright having consented to act as scrutineers, and Miss Laura Cory and Miss Clarke to draw the prizes, his Royal Highness departed amidst the acclamations of the meeting; the Rev. Dr. Mortimer took the chair; and the distribution commenced.

The following is a

LIST OF PRIZEHOLDERS ENTITLED TO SELECT FOR THEMSELVES.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of Two Hundred Pounds.

Mann, J. H., Kentish-town.
Wire, D. W., St. Swithin's-lane.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

Cresswell, A. E., Norwich.
Litchfield, Edmund, Liverpool.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of One Hundred Pounds.

Deane, J., Kirkstall.
Reynolds, Capt., Junior United Service Club.
Taylor, David, Kennington-common.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of Eighty Pounds.

Bell, Jacob, Langham-place.
Brown, C., Lower Tooting.
Doidge, —, Bideford.
Mastin, W. J., Sleaford.
Potchett, Rev. C., Grantham.
Pratt, G., New York.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of Seventy Pounds.

Bugbie, W., Jun., Dorset-street.
Child, R., Henley-on-Thames.
Curwen, Rev. H., Workington.
East, Edward, per R. Simpson, Collector.
Gardner, G. H., Bowness.
Payne, J. M., Farnham.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of Sixty Pounds.

Bald, P., Glasgow.
Guest, Mrs. D., St. John's-wood.
Lavers, W., Jun., Plymouth.
M'Queen, F., Tottenham-court-road.
Newell, G. W., Maidenhead.
Watts, F., Pimlico.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of Fifty Pounds.

Ball, Miss F., Merthyr.
Benney, C. W., Winchester.
Barrell, D., 261, Oxford-street.
Edgworth, T., Wrexham.
Lucas, J., Chester.
Morris, R., Philadelphia.
Proctor, E. C., Balls-pond.
Shippery, W., Worthing.
Watson, T., Letterworth.
Wingfield, R., Slough.

Entitled each to a Work of Art of the Value of Forty Pounds.

Armistead, J. P., Bank of England.
Armstead, H. H., Liquorpond-street.
Beckwith, W., Isle of Man.
Fenn, T. H., Colchester.
Greeo, E. B., Port Philip.
Hallett, J. A., Great George-street.
Maling, E. H., Bishopwearmouth.
Mitchell, Rev. H. C., Lymington.
Smith, Mrs. C., Knightsbridge.